



THE international joint boundary commission has been organized and is holding daily sessions in Washington to hear and decide all boundary disputes between this country and Canada. Three of the members are in the United States and three from Canada. In the photograph, from left to right around the table, they are: Chairman James A. Tawney, Gen. F. S. Streeter, H. A. Powell, C. A. Magrath, George Turner and T. C. Casgrain.

Act Without Words

Old Art of Pantomime Has Gained in Popularity.

George L. Fox and "Humpty Dumpty" Recalled—London's Regular Annual Revival—Is a Novelty in America.

New York.—Gesture—the refinement of action—is perhaps the oldest form of expressing emotion, and just now there seems to be a tendency to revive the old art of pantomime. With the English the pantomime play is an institution, with Americans it is almost a novelty. Our older generation of theatergoers, however, can recall "Humpty Dumpty," in which Goody Two-Shoes, Old One-Two, Tommy Tucker and Humpty Dumpty became famous.

"For tho' true love ne'er did run smooth, I'm told, All will end well where true hearts, like yours, are gold."

What a satisfying couplet to come from a fairy queen after the opening vicissitudes of the wordless play.

Pierrot, Arlecchino, Pantalene and Columbine were characters in Italian masque plays of the middle ages. An incoherent plot was strung together to embrace acrobatics and ballet dancing. It was 400 years later that the descendants of the Italian quartet appeared before an American audience.

Plots of the older pantomime plays were simple and fantastic. Without speech there must be swiftness of action to sustain interest. The story of "Humpty Dumpty," whose popularity began in the spring of 1868, when George L. Fox played the great clown at the Olympic theater in this city, is a good example of pantomimic plot.

Goody and Tommy were rustic lovers and were forced to make love in secret. Old One-Two was the guardian of Goody, and at the beginning of the play comes upon the pair and threatens punishment. Humpty appears to take away the ugly guardian in his wheelbarrow.

Then the good fairy appears to deliver her hopeful couplet about true love and changes the characters into Columbine, Pantalene, Harlequin and Clown. Tommy Tucker becomes the Harlequin, garbed in scales of yellow, symbolizing jealousy, blue for love, red for passion, black for death. Harlequin is given a magic hat and a mask to make him invincible. Old One-Two, for offense against true love, is put in the power of Humpty's tricks, Humpty becoming the clown of the harlequinade. Such was Humpty, who has gone where.

"All the king's horses and all the king's men Can never put Humpty together again."

Pantomime is a distinctly different art from that of acting. Some of the clowns of the day who are pantomimists are Adams, Havel, McVie, Macolline, Mico. A pointed finger must often tell the whole story. The most difficult task in pantomime is to mimic animals. The animal costume does not suffice. A close study of animal movements is necessary.

Without speech an actor is wholly ineffective unless he can express his

thought and emotion by facial expression, manner and gesture. The niceties and gradations of feeling which lately have not been considered within the province of pantomimists. Pantomimic acting has been "broad" to the point of bad art. The art, it is said, never gained permanent favor because of the very fact that it lacked the resources of suggestion.

Old Women Defend Estate. New York.—Four generations of one of New York's oldest families and an estate variously estimated at from \$1,250,000 to \$10,000,000, are involved in a lawsuit, the facts in which have come to light through a decision handed down by the state supreme court here.

The defendants in the action are the Misses Furniss, three very old and wealthy women, who are holding in trust the estate of their father, William Furniss, a West Indian merchant. They have multiplied its value many times over by shrewd investment in New York real estate. The present action is brought by the ultimate heirs of the trust fund, all distant relatives, who demand a definite accounting from the three aged trustees.

MISS GOULD'S HENS

Fine Flocks of Chickens Bid Defiance to Egg Trust.

Product of Two Thousand Prize Birds at Tarrytown Farm More Than Owner Can Use—Many Are Sold to the Trade.

New York.—There may be 30,000,000 eggs in cold storage in New Jersey or anywhere else, but Miss Helen Miller Gould can snap her fingers and forget about it, for she owns one of the finest poultry farms in New York state, writes a Tarrytown correspondent. The establishment of this farm has proved Miss Gould to be a good business woman, for it is practically self-sustaining. This is an added comfort to the convenience of having fresh eggs when you want them and as many as you want.

Miss Gould decided about a year ago that she wanted a poultry farm to free herself from any egg trust. She has a most capable superintendent in Archibald Robble, and upon him devolved the work of carrying out the plans. Miss Gould has plenty of land, and the site selected for the chicken farm was on the property on the White Plains road, east of Meadow street.

Only two breeds are housed on the farm—white Leghorns and Wyandottes. Miss Gould tries to keep the number up to 2,000. Just now it is below that figure, but the incubators will be started soon and a large number of broilers are planned for the spring. The farm provides Miss Gould with all the eggs she wants at all times. It also provides broilers, chickens for roasting, squabs, capons and ducks. In the spring, when the egg harvest is greatest, Miss Gould

BOY HOLDUPS ARE CAUGHT

They Pinioned a Victim's Arms With a Lariat and Then Rifled Pockets.

New York.—Using a lariat with which, in true western style, they lassoed a victim so that he was powerless to resist, three highwaymen, the oldest of whom was but eleven years old, 69 Cedar street, Williamsburg, of a valuable stickpin while he was on his way home from making a call. Feist struggled to free himself, but the boys pulled the lariat tighter. The more he struggled the tighter they drew the rope.

Feist was turning into Hamburg avenue from Hart street, when three boys stepped from a doorway. One of them began whirling a lariat, and suddenly the rope shot toward him. It circled his head and dropped down over his arms. As it did the three boys pulled on the rope and pinioned his arms. He ran toward the three, but they wound the lariat around his legs and threw him to the gutter.

Feist cried for help as one of the trio took a stickpin from the victim's tie. They were going through his pockets when Policeman Nicholas Benson, responding to Feist's cry, appeared. After a long chase Benson arrested the three boys.

often finds that she has more eggs than she can use.

Following the policy that nothing shall be wasted, these eggs are sent to some grocery stores in Tarrytown, where they are on sale as the Gould estate eggs, and great is the demand. These eggs bring the highest prices and are sold quickly. That is why there is such a demand for these eggs by grocers.

The henhouses are built with every convenience, proper ventilation and freedom from dampness. The houses are of wood and are not lined with plaster boards, but have a tight board wood finish which prevents dampness. This wood is sprayed with whitening once a week. The floor is of concrete, and about one and one-half inches above the concrete is a tight board flooring.

A cottage adjoining the farm has been built. This is occupied by the keeper. The chickens have to be fed at regular periods and all the food is selected with the idea of getting maximum results. A pond has been made for the ducks.

As to the egg production, no exact figures are obtainable, but it is said that often a thousand are obtained in a day. Miss Gould is fond of chickens and the choicest stock is always at her disposal. The farm is one of the sights for a visitor to Lyndhurst.

Mother Guards Dead.

New York.—In an East side neighborhood, inhabited by the poorest of the poor, Kitty Rice, two and one-half years old, was found dead of cold and starvation.

The child's inanimate form was wrapped in a bit of old blanket in the rear room of a three-room flat. The mother of the family of three was found half-conscious and partly frozen.

He Has Wild Race Over Snow, Pursued by Wounded Animal, to Lumber Camp.

White Salmon, Wash.—To snowshoes and skis can R. C. Bruce, son of a Minneapolis lumberman, give credit that he is alive today. While tramping in deep snow outside of the city, near a lumber camp, young Bruce, who is here for his health, as well as tending his father's orchard, came upon a big black bear. He shot, but the bullet only inflicted a wound, enough to infuriate the beast, and it gave chase. Bruce found he had fired his last shot, and without further parley took to flight, chased by Bruin.

The snows were deep and on snowshoes Bruce was able to keep only a few feet ahead of the bear, but when he reached the crest of a hill he bravely threw off the snowshoes, replacing the same with skis he was dragging, and coasted down a hill to safety.

URGES NEEDS OF PUBLIC DOMAIN

Immediate Legislation Is Imperative, Says the President.

ASKS NEW LAWS FOR ALASKA

Rules Governing Acquisition of Arid or Semi-Arid Lands Should Be Modified—Commission on Cost of Living.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A special message on the work of the interior department and other matters was read to Congress today.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There is no branch of the Federal jurisdiction which calls more imperatively for immediate legislation than that which concerns the public domain, and especially the part of that domain which is in Alaska.

The progress under the reclamation act has made clear the defects of its limitations, which should be remedied. The rules governing the acquisition of homesteads, of land that is not arid or semi-arid, are not well adapted to the perfecting of title to land made arable by government reclamation work.

I concur with the Secretary of the Interior in his recommendation that, after entry is made upon land being reclaimed, actual occupation as a homestead of the same be not required until two years after entry, but that cultivation of the same shall be required, and that the present provision under which the land is to be paid for in ten annual installments shall be so modified as to allow a patent issue for the land at the end of five years' cultivation and three years' occupation, with a reservation of a government lien for the amount of the unpaid purchase money. This leniency to the reclamation homesteader will relieve him from occupation at a time when the condition of the land makes it most burdensome and difficult, and at the end of five years will furnish him with a title upon which he can borrow money and continue the improvement of his holding.

I also concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior that all of our public domain should be classified and that each class should be disposed of or administered in the manner most appropriate to that particular class.

Leasing of Government Lands.

The chief change, however, which ought to be made, and which I have already recommended in previous messages and communications to Congress, is that by which government coal land and phosphate and other mineral lands containing non-metallic minerals, shall be leased by the government, with restrictions as to size and time, resembling those which now obtain throughout the country between the owners in fee and the lessees who work the mines, and in leases like those which have been most successful in Australia, New Zealand, and Nova Scotia. The showing made by investigations into the successful working of the leasing system leaves no doubt as to its wisdom and practical utility. Requirements as to the working of the mine during the term may be so framed as to prevent any holding of large mining properties merely for speculation, while the royalties may be made sufficiently low, not unduly to increase the cost of the coal mined, and at the same time sufficient to furnish a reasonable income for the use of the public in the community where the mining goes on. In Alaska, there is no reason why a substantial income should not thus be raised for such public works as may be deemed necessary or useful.

Would Build Trunk Line Railroad.

I am not in favor of government ownership where the same certainty and efficiency of service can be had by private enterprise, but I think the conditions presented in Alaska are of such a character as to warrant the government, for the purpose of encouraging the development of that vast and remarkable territory, to build and own a trunk line railroad, which it can lease on terms which may be varied and changed to meet the growing prosperity and development of the territory.

I have already recommended to Congress the establishment of a form of commission government for Alaska.

The territory is too extended, its needs are too varied, and its distance from Washington too remote to enable Congress to keep up with its necessities in the matter of legislation of a local character.

The governor of Alaska in his report points out certain laws that ought to be adopted, and emphasizes

Delicate Criticism.

A woman well known in New York for her exquisite taste as well as knowledge of the decorative and architectural history of the world called on the wife of a multi-millionaire who had recently built and furnished a Fifth avenue mansion at great cost.

"This," said the hostess proudly, as she threw open a heavy door, "is my Louis Quatorze room." The visitor gazed about her for a moment and then made answer: "What makes you think so?"

Working in Brass.

The use of hardness testing devices on rolled brass is referred to by the Brass Works. Brass is rolled in many different tempers. Usually, when a sample of sheet brass is sent in so that an order to be filled may match it, bending or scratching is resorted to to determine its temper. The result often being only a guess. The hardness testing method used with steel is beginning to be employed for brass, but the ability to determine the temper of a sample of brass is not yet well recognized.

Saved.

"Dearest," she asked, taking advantage of the fact that it was leap year, "will you be mine?"

For a moment the young man feared that he was up against it. Then, struck by a happy thought, he replied: "You will have to ask mother."

Reply in Kind.

"If you had a leap year proposal from a pretty girl, what would you do?"

I'd jump at it.

Just About.

"What barbarous instincts those old Romans displayed at their gladiatorial games!"

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "they were almost as indifferent to human life as a crowd of people watching an aviation contest at a county fair."

Disgusted.

"Jaggs certainly did indulge in some low-down talk."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes—said the thermometer was going one degree below zero."

what I have said as to the immediate need for a government of much wider powers than now exists there. If it can be said to have any government at all.

Lower Colorado River.

There is transmitted herewith a letter from the Secretary of the Interior setting out the work done under joint resolution approved June 25, 1910, authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to be expended by the President for the purpose of protecting lands and property in the Imperial valley and elsewhere along the Colorado river in Arizona. The money was expended and the protective works erected, but the disturbances in Mexico so delayed the work, and the floods in the Colorado river were so extensive that a part of the works have been carried away, and the need for further action and expenditure of money exists.

Water-Power Sites.

In previous communications to Congress I have pointed out two methods by which the water-power sites on non-navigable streams may be controlled as between the state and the national government. It has seemed wise that the control should be concentrated in one government or the other as the active participant in supervising its use by private enterprise.

The Secretary of the Interior has suggested another method by which the water-power site shall be leased directly by the government to those who exercise a public franchise under provisions imposing a rental for the water power to create a fund to be expended by the general government for the improvement of the stream and the benefit of the local community where the power site is, and permitting the state to regulate the rates at which the converted power is sold. The latter method suggested by the Secretary is a more direct method for Federal control, and in view of the probable union and systematic organization and welding together of the power derived from water within a radius of 500 or 400 miles, I think it better that the power of control should remain in the national government than that it should be turned over to the states. Under such a system the Federal government would have such direct supervision of the whole matter that any honest administration could easily prevent the abuses which a monopoly of absolute ownership in private persons or companies would make possible.

For some years past the high and steadily increasing cost of living has been a matter of such grave public concern that I deem it of great public interest that an international conference be proposed at this time for the purpose of preparing plans, to be submitted to the various governments, for an international inquiry into the high cost of living, its extent, causes, effects, and possible remedies. I therefore recommend that, to enable the president to invite foreign governments to such a conference, to be held at Washington or elsewhere, the Congress, in that by which government coal land and phosphate and other mineral lands containing non-metallic minerals, shall be leased by the government, with restrictions as to size and time, resembling those which now obtain throughout the country between the owners in fee and the lessees who work the mines, and in leases like those which have been most successful in Australia, New Zealand, and Nova Scotia. The showing made by investigations into the successful working of the leasing system leaves no doubt as to its wisdom and practical utility. Requirements as to the working of the mine during the term may be so framed as to prevent any holding of large mining properties merely for speculation, while the royalties may be made sufficiently low, not unduly to increase the cost of the coal mined, and at the same time sufficient to furnish a reasonable income for the use of the public in the community where the mining goes on. In Alaska, there is no reason why a substantial income should not thus be raised for such public works as may be deemed necessary or useful.

Commission on Industrial Relations.

The extraordinary growth of industry in the past two decades and its revolutionary changes have raised new and vital questions as to the relations between employers and wage earners which have become matters of pressing public concern. Industrial relations concern the public for a double reason. We are directly interested in the maintenance of peaceful and stable industrial conditions for the sake of our own comfort and well-being; but society is equally interested, in its effectively civic capacity, in seeing that our institutions are effectively maintaining justice and fair dealing between any classes of citizens whose economic interests may seem to clash.

The magnitude and complexity of modern industrial disputes have put upon some of our statutes and our present mechanism for adjusting such differences—where we can be said to have any mechanism at all—a strain they were never intended to bear and for which they are unsuited. What is urgently needed to day is a re-examination of our industrial relations.

Misbranding Imported Goods.

My attention has been called to the injustice which is done in this country by the sale of article in the trade purporting to be made in Ireland, when they are not so made, and it is suggested that the justice of the enactment of a law which, so far as the jurisdiction of the federal government can go, would prevent a continuance of this misrepresentation to the public and fraud upon those who are entitled to use the statement in the sale of their goods. I think it to be greatly in the interest of fair dealing which ought always to be encouraged by law, for Congress to enact a law making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to use the mails or to put into interstate commerce any article of merchandise which bears upon their face a statement that they have been manufactured in some particular country when the fact is otherwise.

DIVORCE MADE EASY

Law in Norway Makes Separation Practically Free.

Some Norwegians Think That They Have Solved the Problem of Civilization in Recently Enacted Statutes.

London.—Norway has now solved the divorce evil. At least so declares Fru Ella Anker, one of the leaders of the Norwegian women's movement.

In explaining the divorce law Fru Anker said: "First I want to make it clear that this law which has done so much to solve the divorce evil in my country was one of the direct results of the enfranchisement of my sex. The law was passed by a Liberal government, but it had the support of all parties. It is based on the principle that mutual love between the husband and wife is the only moral basis for marriage. When that feeling fails or is seriously shaken it is absurd to bind the two together any longer. The law ought then to step in and provide the means for a divorce. Our law provides a divorce without inquiring into the reasons, but as security that the step has been well thought over before action, it provides that a year of separation must intervene between the application and the actual granting of the divorce. If the request is made by only one party two years of separation must precede the actual divorce."

"In my country divorce is not looked upon as a disgrace, but rather as a relief from an unfortunate state of affairs. It is kept out of the courts as much as possible, the machinery being largely in the hands of administrative officials. The proceedings are very simple and extremely cheap. The cost varies in different cases, running from a little less than \$125 to \$25. It is not necessary to employ lawyers."

Marriage Ceremony in Norway.

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"When a husband and wife agree that they want a divorce they appear before a magistrate and ask for an order. He sends them to the conciliation board, a permanent institution for mediation in all matters of judicial conflict. If the officials of the conciliation board find it impossible to change the minds of the couple the latter are granted a separation order. At the end of one year the minister of justice is compelled to make the divorce final if it is demanded by either husband or wife.

"Separation as the preliminary of divorce is granted by the ministry of justice for the following causes: "Continued neglect of support (either by the man's money or the woman's work in the house). "Continued alcoholism. "Bodily ill-treatment of consort and children. "Grave discordance. "Immediate divorce is given on the application of one party for the following causes: "Separation lasting two years. "Incurable insanity for two years. "Separation de facto of three years (if the consorts have lived apart from each other for three years). "Divorce without previous separation is granted if one party without the knowledge of the other before marriage has been suffering from: "Insanity. "Bodily faults which make him or her unfit for marriage. "Crimes enumerated in the criminal law.

Criminal Punishment, with loss of liberty for three years.

"Desertion for two years.

"Infidelity on the part of either husband or wife has been a ground for divorce in Norway since 1830. It is still considered a crime, and the offender can be punished with penalties and imprisonment on the request of the other party. But few divorces are nowadays obtained on this ground.

"After divorce there is an obligation upon both parents to support the children. No fixed rules are laid down, but each case is decided on the circumstances.

"Either party is privileged to marry again after divorce."

Dog Saves Man in Drift.

Allentown, Pa.—Allentown has a police dog, a fox terrier, owned by Patrolman David, that the other night saved the life of a man who, but for the dog, would have been frozen to death. About midnight the officer was induced by the actions of the dog to investigate what appeared to be a snowdrift. He was surprised to find a man, who, upon being taken to the police station, proved to be Owen Smith, a railroad worker, who had been overcome on his way home and found a bed in the snow.

Child's Reasoning.

"I can't tell you anything about my grandpa," said solemn little Estuace, questioned by a happier comrade as to his more recent ancestor, "because I never had any. All my grandparents died before I was born."

"But, you had grandparents just the same, dear," interpolated a listening adult. "The fact that they died before you were born doesn't alter the fact that they were your grandparents."

"But if our fathers and mothers had died before we were born they wouldn't have been our fathers and mothers, would they?" the wondering child questioned. "So I don't see how what you say can be true."

Quits So.

The teacher in the primary department of a Philadelphia school had been holding forth at some length with reference to the three grand divisions of nature—the animal, the vegetable and the mineral. When she had finished she put this question:

"Who can tell me what the highest form of animal life is?"

Whereupon the pupil nearest her hastened to supply the answer as follows:

"The giraffe."—Lippincott's.

Bigger Than Mobile.

Ella—Don't you think she has a mobile mouth?

Stella—More than that; it is as big as the whole of Alabama.

THE CARELESS GROCER

Blundered, and Great Good Came of It.

A careless grocer left the wrong package at a Michigan home one day and thereby brought a great blessing to the household.

"Two years ago I was a sufferer from stomach troubles, so acute that the effort to digest ordinary food gave me great pain, and brought on a condition of such extreme nervousness that I could not be left alone. I thought I should certainly become insane. I was so reduced in flesh that I was little better than a living skeleton. The doctors failed to give me relief and I despaired of recovery."

"One day our groceryman left a package of Grape-Nuts food by mistake, so I tried some for dinner. I was surprised to find that it satisfied my appetite and gave me no distress whatever. The next meal I ate of it again, and to be brief, I have lived for the past year almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. It has proved to be a most healthful and appetizing food, perfectly adapted to the requirements of my system."

"Grape-Nuts is not only easily digested and assimilated, but I find that since I have been using it I am able to eat anything else my appetite fancies, without trouble from indigestion. The stomach trouble, and nervousness have left me, I have regained my plumpness and my views of life are no longer despondent and gloomy."

"Other members of my family, especially my husband, (whose old enemy, the 'heart-burn,' has been vanquished) have also derived great benefit from the use of Grape-Nuts food and we think no morning meal complete without it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest."

HELP CAME JUST IN TIME

Lady in Pierce Relates An Experience of Interest to all Girls and Women.

Pierce, Neb.—Mrs. Dollie Schilowsky, of this place, says: "Cardui did me so much good! I had dreadful backache and dizziness, and suffered from pains in my eyes and in the back of my head, as well as low down in my body."

Sometimes, it seemed like I would die with the pain. I was compelled to see the doctor, but he did not help me.

At last, I began to take Cardui, and three bottles gave me great relief. My health is getting better every day. I can recommend Cardui to suffering women, for it helped me wonderfully. It is a wonderful medicine."

Other women, who suffer as Mrs. Schilowsky did, should learn from her what to do, to be relieved. Take Cardui.

For women's pains, for female troubles, for nervousness, for weakness, it is the best remedy you can use, the most reliable you can obtain.

For over 50 years, Cardui has been helping weak and miserable women back to health and happiness. These many years of success prove its merit.

Pure, strictly vegetable, perfectly harmless, Cardui is sure to help and will leave no disagreeable after-effects. Try it.

N. B.—Write to Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

Esther Was Alarmed.

Esther, a five-year-old daughter of North side parents, heard much about the dangers of diphtheria, and was eager to observe every precaution to keep from coming into contact with it, that she and her two brothers might not "catch it."

One day she insisted on going to the grocery on the corner to spend her penny, and was warned by her mother not to step and play with any children she might meet on the way. After having been gone only a few minutes, she rushed into the house much excited, exclaiming as she entered:

"Mamma, you must keep 'ose boys away from Mr. A's house, 'cause they have diphtheria and have a sign up."

Her mother said: "Is that so? What does the sign say?"

"It says f-o-r-a-s-a-c," said Esther.—Indianapolis News.

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